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TWO CENTS.

TROUBLE, MAYBE

Nicaragua Wipes Out the Mosquito Coast Reservation.

ENGLAND WILL HARDLY TOLERATE IT

The Territory Has Long Been a Cause of Bitter Contention.

OUR CRUISERS ON HAND

The Nicaraguan government has recently done away with the Mosquito reservation, which has been the cause of the recent trouble, and has incorporated it as a state of Nicaragua, with the name of "Department of Zelaya," named after the president of the republic. This action has been officially communicated to the State Department. The significance of the movement has attracted little public attention, but it is stated by officials that it involves graver considerations than the armed occupation of Corinto. Now that the latter crisis is past, officials are turning their attention to what Great Brita'n will do to-ward Nicaragua's course in creating the new state, and thus directly terminating all British authority or influence in the old Mesquite country old Mosquito country.

England's Present Attitude.

Earl Kimberly has already given notice to Nicaragua that this new question will receive the "kindly consideration" of her majesty's government after the three demands of the ultimatum are settled. The mands of the ultimatum are settled. The agreement yesterlay practically settles these demands, only one of them, the arbitration of damages to the property of British subjects, remaining to be executed. After that will come the promise of "kindly consideration" of Nicaragua's creation of the state of Zelaya, out of what has long been a sort of British dependency. It is stated that the decision will settle what further reference England intends to exert in Nicaragua, as the recognition of the new in Nicaragua, as the recognition of the new state of Zelaya will give Nicaragua com-plete sovereignty over all her territory.

Beginning of the Troubles.

The importance of the creation of the new state arises from the political struggles since 1860 over the Mosquito country. In that year England and Nicaragua made a treaty by which Nicaragua was given sovereignty over the Mosquito territory, but the latter retained the right of self-government. This latter right was so broadly construed as to include colning money, collecting duties, etc. So much trouble resulted that Francis Joseph of Austria was called in as arbitrator in 1881. His decision was largely sentimental. It Austria was called in as arbitrator in 1881. His decision was largely sentimental. It allowed the Nicaraguan flag to be raised in the country, and also allowed the Mosquito people their own flag. The contention as to who governed the country continued until last year, when Nicaragua took forcible possession and expelled British Consil Hatch, who was accused of encouraging a rebellion against the Nicaraguan control of the territory. This expulsion of Hatch and other British subjects has been the cause of the trouble just settled.

England Will Probably Object. But while the settlement has been pend-

ing Nicaraguashas permanently intrenched herself in the disputed territory and has established a complete internal system of government. It is an execution of the plan against which the British consul was ac-cused of inciting rebellion, and for this reason there is much apprehension as to whether Great Britain will assent to the obliteration of the old Mosquito country, which was the seat of all British influence

which was the seat of all British influence in Nicaragua.

The new state extends along almost the entire Atlantic coast line of Nicaragua. The southerly portion is near Greytown, the eastern terminus of the Nicaragua caral, and this fact has given the country its chief importance. Now that it is a Nicaragua state Consul Hatch will have to be accredited direct to the Nicaragua government, and not to the Mosquito authorities. The return of Hatch was one of the terms insisted on by Great Britain. United States Cruisers in Mearaguan

It is expected that two United States warships will be anchored in Nicaraguan ports within three days at the most. The Alert left Panama Wednesday and is due at San Juan del Sur, near the western terminus of the canal, tomorrow. The Atlanta, which has been ordered to Greytown, at the east end of the canal, sailed from Key West for that port yesterday and is confidently expected to make the run under ordinary speed by Monday. As has been already stated in The Star, these vessels are sent to Nicaragua solely for the protection of American lives and property along the route of the canal, which would be undoubtedly a scene of trouble in the along the route of the canal, which would be undoubtedly a scene of trouble in the event of a revolution as a result of the selzure of Corinto by British forces. The anticipated peaceful settlement of the dis-pute between Great Britain and Nicaragua increases, rather than removes, the possi-bility of internal dissensions. The At-lanta will shortly be reinforced at Grey-town by the cruiser Montgomery, now at Mobile, Ala., which is under orders to sail Mobile, Ala., which is under orders to sail on the 7th instant with the engineer commission which is to make a thorough survey of the canal route from end to end. These three ships are regarded as ample for the full protection of United States interests in that country in any emergency resulting from the present situation.

MR. LYMAN'S RESIGNATION.

The Commissioner Has Nothing to Say

Regarding Its Announcement. It was announced today that the resignation of Mr. Charles Lyman of Connecticut as a member of the United States civil service commission is in the hands of the President. It is not known just what this signifies, but it is regarded as likely that this signifies, but it is regarded as likely that the commission will be prac-tically reorganized. Messrs. Lyman and Roosevelt are republicans, Mr. Proctor, the third member, being a democrat. The last named will continue on the commission. It is understood that Mr. Lyman's resignation is understood that Mr. Lyman's resignation was desired some months ago, but the matter was allowed to go over until recently. When the announcement referred to above was shown to Civil Service Commissioner Lyman this afternoon he scanned it carefully and then handed it back to The Star reporter, remarking: "I have nothing whatever to say about

this at present."

Effect Abroad of the Rise in Oil. Vice Commercial Agent George H. Mur phy at Luxemburg, under date of April 23, reports to the State Department upon what he terms the phenomenal rise in the price of petroleum. It has recently doubled in that market. The local papers as-sert that the rise is due to the failure of American oil wells and advise the use of Russian petroleum. Heretofore the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been almost enbuchy of Lixemburg has oven almost en-tirely dependent upon America for mate-rials for illumination, but it is now possi-ble that gas and candles may to a great ex-tent close the market to American petro-leum. The price of oil in Luxemburg was, at the date of writing, 10 cents a quart.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$396,422. Government receiptsinternal revenue, \$407,435; customs,

Destruction of a German Village by Fire.

Oscar Wilde to Be Admitted to Ball Racing at Newmarket-Various

BERLIN, May 3.-The village of Pommerzig, near Frankfort, has been destroyed

by fire. Sixty-five dwellings were burned and many persons were injured. LONDON, May 3.-Upon application of counsel for Oscar Wilde the judge today

decided to admit the prisoner to bail. The amount will be fixed tomorrow. NEWMARKET, Eng., May 3.-The 1,000 guineas stakes for three-year-old fillies was won by Mr. A. W. Cox's bay filly Galeottia,

by Galopin out of Agave. MADRID, May 3.-A dispatch received here from Havana says that in an encounter between Spanish troops and insurgents at Santa Cruz six of the latter were killed. The troops also surprised the rebels near Baracoa and killed three of them.

BERLIN, May 3.-A contract has been signed to organize an Anglo-German comsigned to organize an Angio-German com-pany, which will have powerful support. The object of this company is to acquire a million acres of land in southwest Africa, with a frontage of 200 miles to the Orange river and within navigable distance of the

and Montgomery is dead. He was born in 1850 and was under secretary of war from 1874 to 1875. In politics he was a con-

GLASGOW, May 3.—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Capt. Shanklin, which salled from this port yesterday for New York, is aground in the River Clyde, near Dumbarton. Two tugs have been sent to her assistance.

STREET RAILWAY MAILS.

How the New Idea Works in the Bos-

ton System. The Post Office Department, after watching the preparations for introducing the new street railway service in Boston for several weeks, yesterday and today received reports of the successful operation of the system that exceeded all expectations. Instead of being an experiment on one line to demonstrate the feasibility of such an improvement, the idea in Boston sets out with a full-fledged system embracing over sixty miles of road and covering 390 miles of travel daily. Seven routes are in operation, six of them radiating from the central post office outward in every direction, and reaching the towns of Brighton, Roxbury, North Cambridgeport, Somerville and Dorchester, together with points intermediate between these termini and the central office. The seventh route is a cross-town line running from Dorchester to North Cambridge, and taking in Roxbury, South End, Back Bay, Cambridgeport and Cambridge. Each line is equipped with new cars, some of which are half cars and some full cars. Seven or eight trips each way are made dally, so that these suburban points are receiving their mail in splendid shape. The schedules are arranged so as to carry the eastern, New York and western mails with far greater promptness than ever before. The assortments and deliveries are being made in a manner that was hardly deemed possible. The people of Boston are enthusiastic over the result and delighted with the enterprise of the postal authorities. Somerville and Dorchester, together with

TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

Gen. Schofield Does Not Think There Will Be Need of Troops. No occasion has yet arisen for sending troops to Turtle Mountain, N. D. Gen. Schofield has made every arrangement to send a force there at once in case of necessity. The Attorney General does not believe that the situation calls for the employment of troops. He is said to be of opinion that the marshal and his deputies have been unnecessarily alarmed. Army officers familiar with the situation say that officers familiar with the situation say that the Turtle Mountain Indian trouble is no new thing and comes up regularly from time to time. The Indians are described as a vagabond and worthless lot of Chippewas, with whom are banded a number of half-breeds and white men, who incite them to disturbances from time to time, in the hope that Congress will take cognizance of the claim they make for 9,000,000 acres of land in North Dakota.

GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK.

Extent of the Operations Projected in

Mr. Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States geological survey, is engaged with Prof. Yeates of the Georgia state geological survey in field work in the Coosa'valley in that state. After several days spent in this work Mr. Walcott will make headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., and supervise the work being done by the government survey in that region. The special field of inquiry there at this time embraces the gold, corundum, copper and embraces the gold, corundum, copper and mica deposits. A detailed survey will be made of over 2,500 square miles in the northeast section of the state, and extending into North Carolina, and including the most important part of the mineral regions of that state. A complete map of this region is to be made, and the work of this season will gather nearly all the data required. Special attention is being given to the economic features involved, and it is expected that a portion of the and it is expected that a portion of the work done will be illustrated in the geological exhibits at the Atlanta exposition.

Local Pensions Allowed.

Maryland-Original, Patrick Meagher, Baltimore; reissue, Samuel Furrer, alias Furr. Baltimore; original widow, Ellen

Grass, Tunis Mills, Talbot. District of Columbia-Original, Patrick Crowley, Washington; William Jones, Washington; Thomas Shaw, Washington. Increase, Thomas Murphy, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington. Original widows, &c.,

Grace Gantt, Washington. Virginia—Original, Richard Batten, Car-Virginia—Original, Richard Batten, Carrollton, Isle of Wight; Bernard Conlogue, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City. Increase, Neal McGilloway, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City. Reissue, Daniel Wing, Gloucester C. H., Gloucester; Henry McCray, Richmond, Henrico. West Virginia—Reissue, Jesse A. Lee, Piedmont, Mineral; John H. Miller, Mouth Seneca, Pendleton. Original widow, iscilla Mayer, Clarksburg, Harrison.

Still Another Application.

Mr. Alex. Graves of Missouri today filed an application at the Treasury Department for appointment as assistant controller of the treasury. Missouri claims the office, on the ground that it was given to that state in the person of Judge Mansur, the late incumbent, who died long before the expiration of his term.

To Take a Rest.

Claude Bennett, Secretary Smith's private secretary, on account of a malady affecting his eyes, goes soon to North Dakota for a six months' detail on official busi-ness. During his absence John Cohen, Atlanta Journal correspondent, takes

MANY BUILDINGS BURNED SENOR MEDINATALKS

Trying to Arrange the Nicaraguan Affair in London.

THE SALVADOREAN MINISTER EXPLAINS

Awaiting Advices From Central America.

ATTITUDE OF SENOR GUZMAN

lina, the Salvadorean minister here and at Paris, has made the following statement o the Associated Press regarding the negetiations which have been conducted through him, as the representative of Nicaragua looking to a settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua. He said: "On the departure of Gen. Barries, the Nicaraguan envoy, from this city for Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan legation was left in my charge, pending his return or the appointment of his successor. In that capacity I transmitted to the foreign

office the various proposals of the Nicara-guan government. The Earl of Kimberley guan government. The Earl of Kimberley (secretary of state for foreign affairs) has, throughout, been perfectly firm in his attitude, and in my interviews with him and with other officials of the foreign office my representations have been treated with considerate attention and courtesy. The Earl of Kimberley throughout has shown anxiety to avoid a conflict with the Central American republics, but, it being considered necessary by the British ministers in council to make a firm stand, all efforts to move them have failed.

"However, I am happy to express the belief that this unfortunate dispute is on the eve of settlement, and that in a few days a definite reply will be wired from the Nica-

definite reply will be wired from the Nica-

definite reply will be wired from the Nicaraguan government in answer to a dispatch sent at 7 o'clock yesterday evening
to Managua giving my last interview with
the Earl of Kimberley.

"The Central American republics are all
anxious to help Nicaragua in her present
difficulties, and they have used every
means in their power to do so. As the representative of Salvador, I have offered the
guarantee of my government to pay the
indemnity in London within fifteen days
after the evacuation of Corinto. The Earl
of Kimlerley having accepted this arrangement, I so informed my government last
night, and I have no doubt the terms will
meet the views of the Nicaraguan government."

From another gentleman, who took part

ment."

From another gentleman, who took part in the negotiations, the Associated Press learns that it is felt by all concerned that Senor Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, is largely responsible for the continued opposition of Nicaragua, as being of a sanguine temperament, he led his government astray as to what they might expect from the United States.

Continuing, the gentleman last quoted said: "it would have been more satisfactory to any of the Central American republics to have themselves paid the indemnity rather than be subjected to the calumny, misrepresentation and distrust which has appeared in the American and European press during the past few days.

"There is no question about the Monroe doctrine being involved. In fact, the doctrine is obsolete. If England or any other power is unable to protect the "afety and rights of its subjects in Central America they are unable to protect their interests anywhere. If England had tried to annex Corinto it would be a different matter, but she was only demanding reparation for insults offered to her subjects."

sults offered to her subjects."

The Associated Press further learns that The Associated Press further learns that the present government of Great Britain would not view with disfavor a United States protectorate over the whole of Cen-tral America. Indeed, during the present investigations the Earl of Kimberley said

that under certain circumstances it would perhaps be better for the United States to proclaim a protectorate over Central Amer-ica, and make herself responsible for the

Nicaragua's Alleged Reply.

The Exchange Telegraph Company this afternoon claims to be officially informed that Nicaragua has agreed to pay to the British government £15,000 within a fortnight provided Corinto is evacuated by the British forces, and that Great Britain has accepted the offer, under the guarantee of the United States (?) that the bond will be executed. The other claims of Great Brit-ain against Nicaragua, it is added, will be settled by a joint committee, and Rear Ad-miral Stephenson will raise the blockade of Covintee. Corinto.

The Official Announcement. It is officially announced that the Brit

ish government has agreed, if the Nicaraguan government addresses a note to Rear Admiral Stephenson accepting the terms of the British ultimatum and undertaking, under the guarantee of the taking, under that the indemnity be lie of Salvador that the indemnity be taking, under the guarantee of the repul in London within a fortnight, that the British squadron will be withdrawn from Nicaraguan waters.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A special to the World from Tegucigalp, Honduras, says; A telegram from Managua reports that Nicaragua has money enough to pay the indemnity England requires, but not enough to meet the extra expenses of sending a squadron to collect the bill, if that should be demanded.

The government of Honduras has made an earnest appeal to the other Central

an earnest appeal to the other Central American states for a defensive alliance, saying it is now known that nothing can be expected from the United States

AFTER THE AFFAIR IS OVER. England Disposed to Plume Herself on Her Magnanimity,

LONDON, May 3.-The Globe this afteroon, commenting upon the trouble be tween Nicaragua and Great Britain, says

"The sharp little lesson which we had the painful duty to inflict upon Nicaragua cannot fail to be productive of good there. Another and more powerful state has also been taught a useful lesson. The American republic assumes the post of arbitrator in all disputes between the smaller states and Europe, and what is more important, it shows a disposition to interfere in those disputes which is as objectionable as it is unasked for. The tone of the American press ever since the present difficulty arose has reflected very clearly the usual tone of their country in these matters, though perhaps their bluster and braggadocto upon this occasion was rendered louder because they felt that there was little chance of being listened to. We do not wish to heap indignity upon any state, however small and insignificant. England has never played the part of a bully and never will, but "The sharp little lesson which we had the

and insignificant. England has hever played the part of a bully and never will, but
she must be careful to see that her good
nature is not too much presumed upon."
The St. James Gazette, referring to the
same subject, remarks:
"The Nicaraguan bill is backed by Salyelder It would be rude to inquire too vador. It would be rude to inquire too closely into the value of the guarantee. The average usurer is satisfied with a second name, and if Zelaya has played us false we will not only occupy, but will wipe Corinto out of the map and other places with it. If any of the great powers had behaved as Nicaragua has we should have been at your with it within a week!" been at war with it within a week." The Chronicle says: The settlement with Nicaragua is magnanimous on the part of Nicaragua is magnanimous on the part of a stronger nation which is in the right. The Nicaraguans calculated upon the influence of a certain mad group of American politicians to overweigh the sensible, well-informed opinion of the great republic and to embroil the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. Of course, they failed and now they promise to pay. Another of these previous Spanish republics guarantees the payment.

Offers From Our Government Said to Have

Been Ignored.

Talk of an American Protectorate-Responsibility for the Cen-

tral Americans.

It is said here that about ten days ago an understanding in the Nicaraguan difficulty was brought about by our govern-ment similar to that just effected through Salvador, but the Managua authorities did not even dignify our proffer with an answer, and so events progressed to the oc cupation of Corinto, a proceeding which is said to have been as disagreeable to the British government as it was to our own, but one regarded by it as absolutely necessary to convince the Central American republics of their obligation to accord foreigners full protection under rights conferred by treaties and generally recognized by international law.

The statements coming from London to the effect that Great Britain would not view with disfavor the establishment by the United States of a protectorate over all Central America does not attract much attention in diplomatic circles here.

central America does not attract much attention in diplomatic circles here.

It is said to be simply part of the argument which Great Britain has always brought forward to meet any protest by the United States against European intervention in the affairs of the republics of Central and South America, viz., that the European governments must have somebody to hold responsible for the ill-treatment of their subjects or to meet proper claims, and that the United States must either permit them to deal directly, and in the ordinary manner, with these republics, or must assume responsibility for their good behavior through a protectorate. Our Presidents have steadily denied any intention of entangling the United States with other nations, even on this continent, and the position of protector is impossible to the present administration in the absence of legislation, so the European argument has served the purpose of obliging us to recognize the other proposition, namely, the right of European nations to hold these republics strictly accountable for their acts.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S ILLNESS.

Many Messages of Sympathy Sent to His Hotel

Secretary Gresham is still a very sick man, and will probably not be able to leave his bed for several days yet, even under the most favorable circumstances. He is prostrated with liver and stomach troubles, with other complications. He suffers intense agony at times, and the pain has made a severe drain on his nervous system. He is unable to take much nourishment because of his organic derangements, and consequently is rather weak. It is reported at the hotel this morning that he had another restless night, notwithstand-ing which he is somewhat improved this morning. Great sympathy is felt for him on all sides, and the hope is expressed generally that he will soon be able to resume his official duties. Secretary Gresham had a similar attack about two months ago just about the time the Allianca affair reached a climax. It was attended with great pain and prostration, but did not last more than a week. It is believed that the present attack will similarly yield to treatment after a few days' complete rest and abstention from business. It is said to be a source of great satisfaction to him that the Nicaraguan affair had been practically settled before he was stricken down. The President and many other officials sent him messages of encouragement today, and several members of the diplomatic corps called in person to assure Mrs. Gresham of their sympathy. on all sides, and the hope is expressed gen-

CHANGES IN PENSION AGENCIES.

Deputy Commissioner Murphy Reports Upon Their Effects. Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Murphy has returned from a month's trip o

inspection of the pension agencies in the west. The principal ones visited were at San Francisco, Omaha and Chicago, ard all were found to be in excellent condition Speaking of his trip, Mr. Murphy said "There have been complaints now and then in the past of delay in making pension payments, and we have been trying to expedite them. Changes have recently been introduced with that end in view, an went to see how they were working else I went to see how they were working elsewhere. The San Francisco office I found in better shape than it has been for ten years. It has control of an enormous district, extending away up to Montana and Alaska and down to New Mexico, thus involving an immense amount of work. It has been so well systematized, however, that only the very slightest changes were found necessary. At Chicago the territory is not so extensive as at San Francisco.

THE KIEL CELEBRATION.

s not so extensive as at San Francisc

There also the office is in excellent

Four United States Warships to Par

Preparatory orders have been issued by Secretary Herbert for the cruisers New York and Columbia, at New York, to be completely ready for sea by the 19th instant. Unless present plans are changed they will start on that day on their voyage across the Atlantic to Kiel, Germany, to participate in the ceremonies attending the opening of the great German canal. The flagship San Francisco and the cruise Marblehead, which will also represent the Asia Minor for the protection of American missionaries and will arrive at Gibraltar in a few weeks. According to the present program, the four vessels named will rendez ous at Kiel early in June.

ITALY AND BRAZIL.

Minister Mendonea Knows Nothing of Any Peremptory Demand.

Senor Mendorca, the Brazilian minister here, has no official information concerning the reported demand made by Italy upon the Brazilian government for an answer within seven days to Italy's demand for losses sustained by the Italian subjects during the revolution. He is, in fact, at present in ignorance of the nature of the Italian claims. He recalled that Italy preferred some claims in 1864 growing out of alleged losses sustained by Italian subjects during the war between Brazil and Paraguay and Uruguay. But after some correspondence at the time they were allowed to lapse until the republic was declared, after the dethrongment of Dom Pedro. They were then again presented in a modified form, but were considered so ridiculous by the Erazilian government that they were not pressed. Senor Mendonca does not know whether these claims are involved, or know whether these claims are involved, or only claims arising out of the De Gama relellion of 1892 at Rio de Janeiro. Upon the suggestion that Italy's demand for an answer within seven days was rather per-emptory, the Brizilian minister replied: "Brazil, of course, will settle any just claims against her, but Brazil is no more in a position to be ursed by a peremptory in a position to be urged by a peremptory demand than the United States. Per-sonally," he added, "I do not believe in the collection of debts by ultimatums.'

SPURNED BY NICARAGUA FOR FREE COINAGE

What Representative McMillin Says of His State's Feeling.

ALL CLASSES WANT MORE MONEY

The Financial Question Will Not Divide the Democrats.

MR. PATTERSON'S OPINION

The statesmen who daily drop in and out of Washingtea from different parts of the country, bould upon departmental or private business, bring information of the great fight over the financial question which is being made between the partisans of free silver coinage and the adherents of sound money principles. Every day brings fresh news of the extent and rapid growth

Especially interesting and significant is the information that comes from the central and sou hern section of the country, a tier of states extending from Lake Michigan to the sulf, two deep all the way, and screading out below the Ohio river until the border reaches the Atlantic. This section, presening a population now standing uncertain between the pronounced free silver sentiment of the states west of the Miss ssippl and the equally pronounced anti-silver eeling of those east of the Alleghanies is the crucial point of the struggle. The dictum of these people will represent the dominating influence for or against sound money at the next general election, and it is among them that the parties are struggling for supremacy.

Different From the Greenback Agita-"The movement for free coinage of silver

is far different from the greenback agitation," said . Mississippi valley Congressman to a Star reporter today. "In that case you had the suggestion of money that had never been recognized by the Constitution, an innovation of a risky character. But silver is the money of the Constitution and the law, and its use is not an experiment. It is a money endeared to the people by long use and legalized since the establishment of the government. There is a vast difference between the two movements." difference between the two movements."

There are two Congressmen from the same state who have been here recently representing two diverse views upon finance, and each claiming a majority of the voters of the state in behalf of his own platform. Representative Patterson of Tennessee is a scund money administration democrat, and one of the prime movers of the coming sound money convention to be held at Memphis. He declares that a majority of the people of Tennessee are not in favor of free coinage, and that those who hold to the opposite view are mistaken in the estimate of their strength. The other Condifference between the two movements. mate of their strength. The other Congressman referred to is Mr. McMillin of

Mr. McMillin on Free Coinage.

"A majority of the people of my state favor free coinage and an enlarged use of silver in the currency of the nation," said Representative McMillin to a Star reporter today. "The experience of the last few months has taught them how hard it is to get alorg with even the present amount of circulating medium, and the futility of expecting to prosper with any less volume of currency concomitant with increasing business and its demands and increase of population. For that reason, then, the people of Tennessee—and when I say that I mean a majority of the voting population—have made un their nuises and give it as made up their minds, and give it as have made up their minds, and give it as their ripe and sober judgment that the only promise of prosperity for them lies in the increased use of silver, together with our gold. In other words, they want bimetal-lism, and will resolutely reject the idea of a single standard."

Prevalis Among All Classes.

'Is the demand for silver coinage confined to any particular class in your statethe farmers, for instance?" asked The Star

"Not at all," replied Mr. McMillin, "The sentiment prevails among almost all classes. Eliminate the agriculturalists, and you would still have a majority of the other elements of population in favor of bimetallism. It is a deep-rooted conviction with the masses, born of experience. Our people are not flighty and changeable, nor given to 'isms' and crank ideas. They are conservative to a great degree, are patriotic and democratic. The conservatism of the south is proverbial to those who know its inhabtants. In the case of my state it is easily accounted for. The great mass of our folks accounted for. The great mass of our folks are of revolutionary stock. A very large per cent of the land owners are living on land granted to their forefathers for services in the revolutionary war. A people like that, who dwell long in a land, naturally tend to conservatism. They have not taken up the free silver sentiment as a not taken up the free silver sentiment as a passing whim. It has been with them all along, and simply becomes more visible as circumstances arise which seem to threaten the depletion of the present stock of silver currency. They are in favor of extending the use of silver. They do not agree that we have reached the limits of our capacity the use allows as conveners." "What will be the political effect of the division of sentiment over the silver ques-tion?" asked The Star reporter.

Won't Divide the Democratic Party

"I do not think it will drive many voters from the democratic party," replied Mr. McMillin. "It is possible that the division may seem more marked among the demo crats of Tennessee than among the repullicans, but it is because a large part of the republicans in my state do not belong to the Caucasian race, and therefore do not take as firm a stand upon any position as we do. In the ranks of the white republicans you will find relatively about the same division of sentiment that exists among the democrats. It is difficult at this time to prophesy correctly the effec of the silver coinage movement upon poli ics, but I do not believe that it can result n disaster to the democrats. Therefore, hose lugubrious, tearful republicans and ederalists who have been blennally buying lark clothes in which to attend the funer dark clothes in which to attend the funeral of the democratic party might as well dispose of them, for they will have no use for them. There will be no funeral of it in their lifetime. It will advocate in the future, as it has in the past, the metals recognized by the Constitution for moneygold and silver both—and continue business on the principles it has advocated and sustained since its foundation."

To Examine Cadets. Col. C. H. Allen, Maj. G. H. Torney and Capt. G. L. Edie of the medical department have been appointed a board to meet at West Point, N. Y., June 1, for the physi-cal examination of the graduating class of

Fourth-Class Postmasters Thirty-nine fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, of whom thirty-three were to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resig-

cadets.

Movements of Ships. The gunboat Yorksown arrived at Chin kiang today, and the Charleston sailed from Cheefoo today for Nagasaki. The Mohican

arrived at Tacoma yesterday.

Questions Decided at a Meeting of the Tristees Today.

Mr. Flagg to Be the Architect-Work on the Hearst School to

Be Begun Soon

The board of trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral held an important

meeting this afternoon at the office of Mr. A. T. Britton in the Pacific building, Bishou Paret presided and the trustees presen were Rev. Dr. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith, Rev. Dr. McKim, ex-Senator Edmunds, Col. John M. Wilson, Gen. John G. Parke and Messrs, Kasson, Truesdell, Glover, Britton, Lowndes and T. W. Noyes. After a long and interesting discussion of the merits of the different schools of church architecture and the examination of various plans proposed, the trustees decided to adopt the Renaissance style of architecture for the cathedral buildings.

This is the style of architecture which, in accordance with the agreement with Mrs. Hearst, is to be used in the construction of the Hearst School for Girls, and by this action the same style is applied to all of the cathedral buildings, and the group is made harmonius, architecturally. The made harmonious architecturally. The board selected as architect of the cathedral board selected as architect of the Cathedrain the architect of the Hearst school, Mr. Er-nest Flagg of New York, who is the archi-tect of the new Corceran Art Gallery in this city and of many other notable struct-ures elsewhere.

Chancellor of the Cathedral.

Bishop Paret announced the appointnent as chancellor of the cathedral of Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, thus consolidating for the present the offices of chancellor and dean. Following, and perhaps suggested by Mrs. Hearst's liberal donation for the construction of a girls' school, have come to the trustees intima-tions of intentions to make very large in-creases of the permanent cathedral endow-ment fund, and all who are interested in the cathedral project feel great encourage-ment at the prospects of its assured suc-

The Hearst School.

The committee on buildings and grounds, composed of Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, Col. John M. Wilson, and Mr. A. T. Britton, acting subject to the approval of the bishop, will proceed rapidly and vigorously upon the work connected with the construction of the Hearst School for Girls, the excavation for which must be begun in August, and it is hoped and expected that from this beginning of construction work the entire group of cathedral buildings will speedily and uninterruptedly

ARGUING ON CONSTITUTIONALITY. South Carolina Laws Being Discussed

The constitutionality of the registration laws and constitutional convention act of the state of South Carolina is being argued before United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff at Columbia. The matter comes up on the temporary injunctions recently granted by Judge Goff, one at the instance of C. A. Douglass and the other at the instance of J. F. J. Caldwell and Sampson Pope, defeated candidates for governor in the last election. If the injunctions are made permanent it means a revolution in the state

so far as voting goes.

The greatest interest is taken in the case. The court room was packed to its utmost

capacity.
C. A. Douglass, Sampson Pope and J. F. C. A. Douglass, Sampson Pope and J. F. J. Caldwell appear for the complainants; the attorney general, W. A. Barber, Gen. Edward McVrady and George S. Mower

represent the state.

The return of John Gary Evans to the complaint denied that he, as governor of the state, was amenable to the United States court in any way whatsoever; that he could be required to answer only to the people of his state in the higher court of impeachment. The charges in the complaint were characterized as "scandalous and Impertinent". and impertinent."

All yesterday afternoon was consumed in

hearing Attorney General Barber's argument. It was a strong denial of the juris-diction of the court and an exposition of diction of the court and an exposition of the doctrine of state's rights. There are to be five other arguments of equal length. As soon as the hearing in the registration cases has been disposed of, the dispensary injunction case will be taken up and con-

Hunting Homes for Wyandottes.

During this month the Indian office will select and buy lands in Oklahoma for upward of 200 Wyandotte Indians and their descendants, Mr. Russell B. Armstrong will have charge of the negotiations, and has \$21,680 available for the purpose, which is deemed fully adequate to furnish every whom Mr. Armstrong is one, as was his father before him, are known as the "ab father before him, are known as the "absentees," who became citizens in 1851, but later renewed their tribal relations, and under an act of Congress were provided with funds in addition to those given them under the treaty of 1812, to purchase homes. Many of these "absentee" Wyandottes are prominent citizens of Kansas City. They will take the lands to be selected for them in lieu of tribal holdings ceded to the government. The farms to be chosen for them will be sought in the unoccupied government land in Okiahoma.

Improvements at Fort Myer.

The War Department has made contracts with firms in Baltimore and Washington for the construction of an administration building, guard house and quarters for non-commissioned officers at the cavalry post at Fort Myer, Virginia, in execution of the project of enlarging the post from a four to a six-company post. Arrangements are also being made for the erection of two sets of officers' quarters and barracks and a new forage house.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Ho Yen Sheng of the Chinese legaion has returned to this city after a year's absence, during which time he was engaged n special missions to Havana and Mexico. Professor Thomas D. Davidson, Ph.D., of Virginia Female College at Roanoke, Va., ls in the city, a guest of his nephew, Dr. F. Davidson of Capitol Hill.

The President's Plans. Mrs. Cleveland and children will move to Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, early in June and the President will follow them there as soon as his public duties will permit his departure from the capital.

Privately Hanged at Raleigh. RALEIGH, N. C., May 3,-George Mills was privately hanged in the jail yard here at 9:40 o'clock this morning for the murder of his niece, Iana Wimberly. Mills' neck was broken, though the rope nearly gave way, one of the strands having broken, and his feet coming to within two inches of

Injured in an Explosion. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 3.-In an explo-

the ground.

men were seriously injured. Price Sentenced to Death DENTON, Md., May 3 .- Marshall E. Price, the convicted murderer of Miss Dean, was sentenced this morning to be hanged. Gov. Brown will name the date of execution.

THE EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL MILLS BLOWN UP

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating Pesterdap's Star contained 48 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 772 separate announces ments. Zhese advertisers Lought publicity-not merely

Repeated Powder Explosions at South Acton, Mass.

FIVE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Adjoining Woods Ignited and Storehouse Threatened.

ESCAPE OF THE WORKMEN

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., May 3.-This morning one of the powder mills of the American Powder Company here blew up. A few minutes later a second mill, situated hundred yards away, also exploded. Fire caused by the explosion spread to the third mill, known as the Corning mill, and in a few minutes it blew up and was also destroyed.

Five persons are believed to have been killed.

The woods close by the mills were-set on fire and burned fiercely, threatening the big storehouse of the company, containing 20,000 pounds of powder, and preventing the saving of property. Fifty men were employed in the mills, and when the noise of the first explosion was heard those in the Corning mill, about forty in number, rushed from the building and escaped before the flames spread to the mill. The mills, ten in number, are separated from each other and inclosed by high board each other and inclosed by high board fences. The explosion of the first mill set fire to the surrounding fence and the llames soon spread to the second mill. In lifteen minutes after the first explosion three of the mills had been destroyed.

The list of dead is as follows:
Charles O'Neil, jr., of Maynard, Mass.;
unmarried.

Melson Morton of Acton, leaves widow and several children. Frederick K. Winslow of South Acton; Charles Estes, South Acton; unmarried.

A. Estes of South Acton; leaves widow and six children. PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

A Gatling Gun Sent to Militin in the Mining Regions.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 3.-Reports from the mining districts along the Norfolk and Western are of a more serious character. Several coal cars are reported burned at different points along the line. About one hundred colored miners from the Elkhorn region came to this city last night on a freight train, and started on east by foot, claiming they were going to the mines on New river. Some think they are lurking in these parts with a view of destroying property down on this end of the line of the Norfolk and Western. A gatling gun was sent the Bluefield militia this morning.

ROANOKE, Va., May 3.—A telegram received here from Pocahontas this morning reports all quiet in the coal region. The Southwest Virginia Improvement Company Southwest Virginia Improvement Company and the Browning mines are the only corporations at work. The forces of the former were increased 100 yesterday and the latter about twenty today. The strikers are trying to induce the 1,000 men employed at these mines to go out, and the leaders believe that all of these men will be out to Seturday night.

be out by Saturday night.

SAYS HE'S A CORRESPONDENT. Arrest of a Suspected Cuban Agent at

NEW YORK, May 3.-A special to the World from Santiago, Cuba, May 2, says: Senor Fuentes was arrested at Guantanamo yesterday, on board a steamship which was about to sail for Santiago. He was taken to prison there and put in irons. He had said while in Guantanamo, it is reported, that he was going to buy arms for the insurgents and that he had seen Gomez and Macco.

HAVANA May 3 .- Fuentes, who was ar-HAVANA, May 3.—Fuentes, who was arrested on board a steamship yesterday when leaving Guantanamo for Santiago de Cuba, while imprisoned insulted the officers who had him in charge. The prisoner is described as the correspondent of a New York newspaper, but the Spanish officials York newspaper, but the Spanish chicais assert that Fuentes' conduct has been such as to prejudice the newspaper represented, and it is added that the latter will not protect him. He was well treated by the Spanish officers. A reporter of the Cubano (Havana paper) says that Fuentes acts like a lunatic and should be tied up.

FORESTS ON FIRE.

Great Damage From Flame in North-western Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 3.-The sky in hazy from the numerous forest fires in this vicinity. Between Kettler and Rasselas along the line of the Eric road the woods are a mass of flames. In that vicinity there are millions of feet of hemlock logs and large quantities of timber. Near Crawford Junction a fire is burning flercely and threatens the destruction of oil property. Another fire is raging between McAmbley's and Mount Jewett, and in the vicinity of Hazlewood, on the B. B. and K., the woods

are on fire on either side of the track. The fire is spreading with great rapidity, and it is almost impossible to check the flame. Men are stationed along the railroad to prevent the fire from destroying oil property which is in danger. Drilling wells, in a great many places, are suspended because of a lack of water. All springs are dried up, and unless it rains scon work in this field will be seriously in-

REFUSED TO GIVE IT UP.

Action Taken by Directors of Mc-Cormick Seminary. CHICAGO, May 3.-By a decisive vote the board of directors of McCormick Semi-

nary have rejected the proposition of the Presbyterian General Assembly for a surrender of the property and control of the seminary. Nearly all of the forty directors were in attendance when the vote was taken.

There was no dissenting voice when the resolution was put to vote. This is one of the most important moves ever made by a the most important moves ever made by a theological incorporation in this country. It settles, so far as Chicago is concerned, a long and at times somewhat acrimonious discussion for the control of property val-ued at \$9,000,000.

A Witness' Suicidal Attempt. SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.-C. T. Hills,

one of the most important witnesses for the state, in connecting W. H. T. Durant with the murder of Minnie Williams, tried to kill himself yesterday, but failed. Hills lost his position on account of his neces sary attendance upon the Durant trial.

The Vice President's Plans. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 3.-Vice President Stevenson says: "I shall remain here all summer, except that possibly toward

the end of the heated term Mrs. Steven-son and I may spend a few days at some Atlantic watering place."